PERPETUAL MOTION ENERGY OF (GOD) ON GENERATING STATIONS

CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

New **CIP** of Prior Ser. No. **08/980,485** on **02/28/97** now **pending**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention refers to energy and specifically to perpetual energy, i.e., regarding generating stations and substations including perpetually define bridges. While the bridges include **PERPETUAL ENERGY (P.E.),** their lights are to illuminate the bridges perpetually, thereby a system, as set forth in my prior **UNITED STATES Patent Number:**

Further, two several hundred ton batteries enclosed via conventional battery chargers, as set forth in my prior **U.S. Patent,** charges one another, so, as to, perpetually generate electric energy. This **PE** system will replace all heretofore electrical equipment, and can perpetually deliver electrical energy to associated systems, however for one hundred years.

X Department of Energy (General Provisions) (Parts 1000 1099), and XXXI Office of Environmental Quality with respect to the Department of Agriculture (Parts 3100 3199) by way of **CFR,** thus will regulate and control **PERPETUAL MOTION ENERGY. P.M.E. (PERPETUAL MOTION ENERGY)** systems will save thousands of dollars yearly, in maintenance cost for **US** organizations. While safety, and environmental concerns each of which is an important issue, a **P.M.E. Electrically Powered Locomotive** is to provide high **Perpetual motion energy** concerning its load. **On earth, only one nation will be generating Giant Perpetual Motion Energy Systems; namely, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

Description of the Prior Art

PERPETUAL MOTION ENERGY is a revolutionary **21st Century** reality, so that **AMERICA** do not have to depend on mechanical energy being changed into electrical energy by water, steam, gas and oil, as gasoline and petroleum. **PERPETUAL ENERGY is a dominating power from (GOD), thus, presented to applicant, as a gift such that he will teach it under the provisions of the Code of Federal Regulations.**

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, one object of this present invention is to provide perpetual energy with respect to structures, such as **Generating Stations, Bridges with Perpetual Battery Operated Phones,** which turn on lights for illuminating these bridges, and **Airports** regarding perpetual battery operated equipment.

However, to accomplish the foregoing and other objects, a perpetual energy system for generating stations concerning **(GOD)** comprises: a charging system defining two batteries in such system, a first battery to fit a first charger, whereby a second battery is sized to befit a second charger, a first **DC-AC** converter and a first plug to befit a first receptacle on the first charger, a second **DC-AC** converter, and a second plug in a second receptacle upon the second charger and ways for the batteries to load each other, a first **AC** adaptor and a third plug to fit a first jack upon the first charger, so, the adaptor is to fit a socket via the second converter, the second charger comprises a way for outputting **AC** current for charging the first battery, a second **AC** adaptor and a fourth plug so as to fit a second jack about the second charger, as the adaptor is to befit a socket on the first converter, the first charger comprises ways to output current to charge the second battery, circuit breaker systems for interrupting the batteries regarding power via obstructing two circuits. The charging system has two pairs of **LEDs** to indicate low charge thereby, the breaker systems are to close the circuits. The batteries having a fifth to sixth **LED** to show full, whereby, the circuits comprise a way for being opened. The batteries connected via series, and ways thereby to operate, a seventh and eight **LED** have a way to emit light. The charging system is to connect to a generator whereby the batteries have ways to work as the generator is off. The batteries thereby have nonmetallic electric conductors, one solvent to dissolve and a ninth **LED** on power. The batteries have a transmitter, and ways to be refilled, whereby, the ninth **LED** is to emit light at one hundred years.

According to another merit regarding the new invention, a perpetual energy complex of **GOD** comprises charging systems which adds two batteries, such that the batteries are to fit in conventional chargers, **DC-AC** converters for converting **DC** current to alternating current regarding two converters, one first, and second **AC** adaptor including ways for charging the batteries by the converters, a generating station system for producing perpetual energy, illumination systems for thereby illuminating the batteries having spiraled light fixtures so as to enclose lamps, an authorized person defines a scooter, and a way for replacing the lamps, elevators for maintenance thereof receptacles and plugs, and a way for plugging in the converters. The batteries thereby, include ways to load one another, an adjacent bridge having self-chargeable batteries also. The bridge has bases whereby on each side of a river, the bases comprise the self-chargeable batteries, thereinto. The bridge having lamps and a way to thereby illuminate, the batteries have ways to illuminate the bridge. The batteries thereby, include structures, a main control center comprises feeders, branch circuits and a system ground. The lamps via the bridge comprises ways to be turned on by way of a timer, conventionally. The main control center, thereby, comprises branch control centers, and ways to send perpetual energy to various parts of a City.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Further objects and advantages given herewith about the present invention will be apparent regarding these drawings, and the preferred embodiments pertaining to the description, which should not be construed as limitations on the scope of the invention, but by the append claims;

FIG. 1 is a section view about two batteries concerning two battery chargers, which charge one another, perpetually;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram simplifying perpetual energy;

FIG. 3 is a section view defining a service entrance so as to replace flourescent lamps in a spiraled light fixture;

Ins. C1 > ~~**FIG. 4** is a perspective view via a bridge with bases on each side of a river, and has two self chargeable batteries;~~

In 6. C'end

~~FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a portion of the bridge adjacent the two battery chargers and their spirated lights;~~

FIG. 6 is a rearward portion of one charger defining an electrical arrangement, so, as to transmit perpetual energy;

FIG. 7A is a diagram about a Double-bus, double circuit breaker system, comprising added assurance against shutdown;

FIG. 7B is a section view via a conventional generator;

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to **FIG. 1**, two battery chargers **H3-H4** include two batteries **B3-B4**, which charge one another as two **LEDs Rc** to **Rd** emit light on the chargers **H3-H4**.

The batteries **B3** to **B4** with respect to the conventional chargers **H3-H4**, however, are protected by reason of an inner circuit breaker so as to, automatically interrupt the power, when the current surpasses a set limitation concerning **AMPS**.

A plug **P3** of a **DC-AC converter V3** fits an output outlet **03** on the charger **H3**. A **DC-AC converter V4** has a plug P4 in an output outlet **04** upon the charger **H4**. This system causes each **22,000 V** battery to charge each other, as an **AC** adapter **A3** fits a charger jack 2 by its plug **M3** upon the charger **H3**. As the adapter part **A3** plugs in the **converter V4** the battery **B4** outputs current that charges the battery **B3**. Now this is done, as an **AC** adapter **A4** fits a charger jack 3 by a plug **M4** on the charger **H4**, the adapter **A4** plugs in the **converter V3**.

When the **battery B3** is charging the **battery B4**, the out put outlet **03** on this charger **H3** outputs **22,000 V** DC current by which the **converter V3** converts into alternating current. The current flows through this adapter **A4**, its lead, and the plug **M4** via the charger jack **3**. This charges the battery B4 whereby, the battery **B4** is likewise charging the battery **B3**. As shown in **FIG. 7A**, a block diagram is provided for showing that a double-bus, double circuit-breaker **Z1-Z2** prevents the batteries **B3-B4** from overloading as the **LEDs Rc-Rd** glow when each battery **B3-B4** charges one another. Two **LEDs Gs-Hs** glow as each battery **B3-B4** endures a full charge. As the **LEDs Gs** to **Hs**, and two **LEDs RG** and **SG** emit light, each battery B3-B4

should be charged. The breakers **Z1** and **Z2** define disconnect switches and tie-bus breakers, such as to close two circuits **C3-C4.** Now, each battery **B3-B4** starts charging one another. The batteries **B3-B4** charge each other and when a full charge is, nigh, two **LEDs X-y** emit light. The batteries **B3-B4** load one another to sustain a full charge, even as a generator **GT** in a generating station is turned off, as shown in **FIG. 7B.**

Now, maximum flexibility is provided by the double-bus, double-breaker system as shown in **FIG. 7A.** This arrangement is now provided, chiefly, in large generating stations where continuity of service is of prime importance. Consequently, both batteries **B3-B4** charge one another, as a full charge is shown by the **LEDs X-y,** the double bus, double breaker system prevents damage to the central charging circuits **C3-C4.** Now this is accomplished only, via the breakers **Z1-Z2** concerning the disconnecting switches so as to open the circuits **C3-C4.**

As shown in **FIG. 2,** the **DC-AC** converter **V3** is connected to the charger **H3,** as the **DC-AC** converter **V4** is connected to the charger **H4,** each battery **B3-B4** charges one another as an end of the **AC** adapter **A3** is connected to the charger **H3.** As the **AC** adapter part **A3** is plugged into the converter **V4,** the battery **B4** outputs current that charges the battery **B3.** Now this is done as a lead of the adapter **A4** is connected to the charger **H4,** since its adapter portion **A4** is plugged into the converter **V3.** The breakers **Z1-Z2** are connected via an input terminal of the converters **V3-V4.** The **LEDs Gs-SG** emit light as each battery **B3-B4** requires charging, all **LEDs Rc-Rd, Gs, Hs, RG, SG, X,** and **y** are connected via the other terminal of the converters **V3-V4.** The **LEDs X-y** emit light whenever each battery **B3-B4** is fully charged by **(PE)** perpetual energy.

The **PE** system outputs current for charging each battery for one hundred years. As shown in **FIGS. 1, 3,** and **6,** a **LED 100** emits light via the battery charger **H3** after one hundred years, and roughly, **6 months.** While this is the life of the perpetual energy system, its producing mechanism regenerates the voltage in both batteries to a, fully, charged operating level as set forth above for one hundered years. E.g., this **LED 100 emits light** by an **AC** or **DC** current-limiting resistor to indicate that the batteries **B3-B4** should be refilled.

Preferably, an elevator **EV** found beneath the charger **H3** is provided with a system, such as to transmit a nonmetallic electric conductor Electrolyte in which current is, thereby, carried on an atom, as ion, or the movement of ions. As the atom ion carries a positive or negative electric charge, the charge is a result of having lost, or thereby, gained one or more electrons. Electrolyte is a substance, such that while dissolved in Sulphuric Acid becomes a fused ionic conductor.

Therefore, the batteries **B3-B4** are refilled accordingly since another elevator **EW** consequently, is found beneath the charger **H4,** as set forth above with respect to modification. As a rule, two spiraled light fixtures **Lf-Lg** are defined for illuminating the chargers **H3-H4** one half hour before sunset, since both structures are illuminated regarding skyscrapers.

As shown in **FIG. 3,** the elevator **EV** comprises a door **RW** at its rearward portion, so that an authorized person having a scooter, and a lamp replacement timetable is to substitute the lamps in the fixture **Lf.** As a result, a scooter ramp **Rp** is adjacent to the elevator door **RW,** so that the scooter can be moved along a floor **Ef** about the elevator **EV** and onto the scooter ramp **Rp,** which leads into the light fixture **Lf.** The elevator **EV** and its door **FD** is adjacent to a roadway when it is upon ground lever, so vehicles can refill the battery **B3.**

The converters **V3-V4** have two elevators **PV-PW,** so as to service one hundred plugs **GG** in a face, and rearward portion via the converter **V3 (FIG. 6).** As fifty plugs **HH** are on the converter **V4,** its other fifty are not shown for transmitting perpetual energy to various portions of a City. As shown in **FIG. 4,** a bridge **BR** is provided with two bases **Bs,** and **Bt** by which two self chargeable batteries include a system such as to charge one another. This system is for illuminating many lamps concerning the bridge **BR,** since a timer is provided to conventionally, switch the lamps on, and off. The batteries and adjacent structures have main control centers comprising feeders, branch circuits and a system grown for transmitting perpetual energy to various locations of the bridge.

Lastly, a diagram is provided in **FIG. 6** with respect to line installation, such that perpetual energy is transmitted from the generating station to many parts throughout a City.

The generator **GT**, as shown in **FIG. 7B** does not comprise a conventional motor, seeing that this generator **GT** plugs in the converter **V3** about the perpetual energy system shown via **FIG. 1.** Since the plugs **GG**, and **HH** are generator plugs, the energy system as shown in **FIG. 1** is connected to two hundred generators. As shown in **FIG. 5**, the two converters **V3** to **V4** can be, clearly seen adjacent the bridge **BR** and its base **Bs.**

Ins. C2

While the above description defines many specificities, these should not be construed as limitations on the scope of the invention, but rather, as an example about one preferred embodiment thereof. Many other variations and modifications are possible, for example, two additional receptacles can be installed concerning two batteries, such that two converters can plug in the two additional receptacles, so as to deliver additional energy perpetually to various locations of a City or, a housing development, perpetual battery operated phones without heretofore chargers, portable perpetual esculentors, so as to load and unload passengers at airports, perpetually defined portable systems for an **A/C**, electric-range, vehicle applications, hospitals, banks, trailer homes, ocean liners, jetliners, video equipment, musicale instruments, recorders, and systems about which perpetual energy is so needed. This witty invention should not be limited by the embodiment, but by the appended claims and their legal equivalents.